

ODVARKA, Josef

On the 1964 action plan of the coal industry. Uhli 6 no.3:
81-83 Mr'64.

1. Minister of Fuels.

ODVARKA, Josef

To Miners' Day 1963. Uhli 5 no.9:297-299 S'63.

1. Prvni namestek ministra paliv.

ODVARKA, Josef

Problems of the 1964 fuel plan and budget. Unit 6
no.1:1-2,17 ca'64.

1. Ministerial.

ODVARKA, Josef

Introduction of a shorter worktime, beginning with the second quarter of 1965. Uhl 7 no.4:113-114 '65.

1. Minister of Fuel.

ODVARKA, Josef

Let us do still better in the new mining year! Zbl 6 no.9:289-
291 S '64

1. Minister of fuels.

ODVARKA, Josef

"Miners' Day" should start a drive for performance of new tasks. Uhli
4 no.9:289-290 S '62.

1. Prvni namestek ministra paliv a energetiky.

OLVARIA, J.; [REDACTED]

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: HUTNICKÉ LISTY Vol. 13, no. 10, Oct. 1958

OLVARIA, J.; BAKALIKOVA, O. Automatic grinding and polishing of
metallographic specimens. p 916

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800032-6

ODVARKA, J.

"The great October Revolution and its significance for construction of socialism and communism."

Uhli, Praha, Vol 3, No 10, Oct. 1953, p. 273

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

Odvarka, J.

"Filling Compressors for Oil Engines of Motor Vehicles." p. 489, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

ODVARNIK, J.

Present problems of the Czechoslovak gas industry. Paliva 44 no.8:
221-242 Ag 1964.

1. Minister of Fuels.

ODVARNA, B.

We are preparing the corn harvest organization of a smooth performance in harvesting. p. 30. (ROLNICE HLASY, Vol. 10, No. 7, July 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

CC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

ODUSHKO, N.P.; BELIZHENKO, V.D.

Content and intensity of metabolism of free nucleotides, nucleic acids, phosphoproteins and phospholipides of the liver in experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:430-436 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GOMBERG, T.I.; GILBERT, P.H.; GILBERT, P.H.

Determination of enantiomers by means of block-type dial paper chromatography. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81:37-38 1959.

(MHA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

ODUMANOVA-DOZAYEVA, G.A.; KOZLOVA, K.I.

Penetration of chlorine organic insecticides into the roots and
their movement in the plant. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1272-1278 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity
rasteniy, Leningrad.

ODUMANOVA-DUNAYEVA, G.A.

Mechanism of the action of poisons on plants. Fiziol. rast.
10 no.4:483-485 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity
rasteniy (VIZR), Leningrad.

ODUMANOVA, G.A.

Effect of artificial light on photosynthesis and reproductive development of plants. Fiziol. rast. 7 no.6:726-730 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Insecticide Laboratory of All-Union Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad.
(Plants, Effect of light on)

SOV/20-124-3-62/67

On the Relation Between Photosynthesis and Photoperiodism in Plants

Professor B. S. Moshkov participated as an advisor. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy
(All-Union Institute for Plant Protection)

PRESENTED: September 24, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/20-124-3-62/67

On the Relation Between Photosynthesis and Photoperiodism in Plants

plants were decapitated, all leaves and vegetation points, with the exception of 1 leaf and 2 rudimentary axillary buds were removed. In Brassica, 1 leaf and the apical growing point were left. The plants were placed in an illumination unit consisting of reflector bulbs (500 watt) with a water filter. For each plant species, 2 varieties were chosen: (a) with CO₂ and (b) without CO₂

in the air. The results obtained permit the following conclusions:

- (1) The leaf placed in a CO₂-free atmosphere ceases to react to light conditions which are most favorable for its development. Consequently, the plant cannot reproduce and remains vegetative.
- (2) To ensure the proper course of the photoperiodic reaction, photosynthesis must simultaneously take place in the leaf which receives a photoperiodic impuls.
- (3) The above statement applies both to plants of the short day and to those of the long day.
- (4) The above statements point to a close relation between the photoperiodic reaction and photosynthesis: in the absence of photosynthesis, there is no development. The physiological processes taking place in the leaf under optimum photoperiodic conditions, start with carbon assimilation, and are only later on morphologically manifested in the formation of reproductive organs.

Card 2/3

17(1)

AUTHOR:

Odumanova, G. A.

SOV/20-124-3-62/67

TITLE:

On the Relation Between Photosynthesis and Photoperiodism in Plants (O svyazi mezhdu fotosintezom i fotoperiodizmom rasteniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 711-714 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Under optimum photoperiodic conditions irreversible metabolic changes leading to reproductive development occur in plants. The photoperiods are dialectic units of light and dark in certain combinations. During the hours of light of the photoperiod, the extremely important process of plant metabolism - photosynthesis - takes place. Several investigations have shown that under conditions which preclude photosynthesis, the photoperiodic reaction will not occur even under the influence of optimum photoperiods (Refs 1,2, 5,6). As, however, these data concern only plants of the short day, the author has attempted to clarify the role of photosynthesis in the reproductive processes in plants of the short day (*Brassica crenata*) as well as in those of the long day (*Perilla ocymoides*). The photoperiodic reaction was studied in the absence of photosynthesis. In the process a lush vegetative mass was formed, due to the unfavorable length of the day, however, the plants do not reach the flowering stage. Prior to the experiment, the *Perilla*

Card 1/3

ODUMANOVA, G.A.

Diurnal variation of photosynthesis in artificial light.
Fiziol. rast. 6 no.5:617-619 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. All-Union Plant Protection Institute, Leningrad.
(Photosynthesis)

ODUMANOVA, G.A.

ODUMANOVA, G.A., Sand Agr Sci -- (disc) "Photosynthesis of plants under conditions of artificial illumination and its connection with reproductive development." Len, 1959. 21 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad of Agr Sci in V.I. Lenin. Agrophysical Scientific Research Inst). 150 copies (KL, 39-59, 106)

69

BOGDARINA, A.A.; OMBEANO EUNAYI, G.A.

Some features of the penetration of chlorine organic insect
into plants. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.4:737-740 51-4p 1964.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Plant protection,
Leningrad.

ODUMANOVA-DUNAYEVA, G.A.

Simplified paper chromatographic determination of
hexachlorocyclohexane from plants. Fiziol. rast. 11
no. 3:549-550 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.

ILLEGIBLE

ODULO, B. G.

ODULO, B. G. "Investigation of the Basic Processes of Complex Mechanization of Cleaning Work Using the System of Working Horizontal Layers." Min Higher Education. Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Institute S. M. Kirov. Tomsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

Fuel abstracts ODULO, B. G.
V. 15, Jan. 1954
Natural solid fuels; winning

✓ 36. BREAKING DOWN COAL BY SPLITTING OFF LARGE PIECES. Odulo, B.G. ✓
 (Ugol (Coal), July 1953, 31-34). Experiments are recorded in which coal
 was shaved off a vertical face by two teeth fixed to a "shuttle" which was
 drawn along the face by a winch. The shuttle was guided by a rigid
 structure and the depth of cut was varied. The energy required was 1.0 to
 0.4 KWh/ton when the cross section of the shaving removed was 10 to
 50 sq.cm and 0.4 to 0.3 when it was 50 to 110. This compares with
 1.0 KWh/ton for the Donbass cutter-loader. (L). 1

SPASSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
 VERINA, V.N., red.; KRUPENIKOV, I.A., kand. geol.-miner.
 nauk, red.; ODUD, A.L., kand. geogr. nauk, red.;
 POKROVSKIY, V.S., kand. biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A.,
 kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, L.K., kand. biol.
 nauk, red.; POSAZHENIKOVA, Ye., red.

[Transactions of the Fifth All-Union Conference on the
 Conservation of Nature] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia
 po okhrane prirody. 5th. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske,
 1963. 267 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po okhrane prirody. 5th,
 Kishinev, 1962. 2. Predsedatel' Komissii po okhrane prirody
 AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Odud). 3. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrud-
 nik Komissii po okhrane prirody pri Gosplane SSSR (for
 Pokrovskiy). 4. Vitse-prezident AN Moldavskoy SSR. Deystvi-
 tel'nyy chlen AN Mold.SSR (for Spasskiy). 5. Zaveduyushchiy
 laboratoriyey pochnovedeniya Instituta pochnovedeniya i agro-
 khimii im. N.A.Dimo (for Krupenkov). 6. Institut zoologii AN
 Moldavskoy SSSR (for Averin).

ODUD, A.I.; KASHUTKIN, R., red.

[Kishinev; an economic geography study] Kishinev; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaske, 1964. 155 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ODUD, A.L., kand.geogr.nauk (Kishinev)

Property that belongs to all the people. Priroda 52 no.3:64-68
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Moldavia—Afforestation)

ODUD, A.L.

New stage in the conservation of nature. Okhr. prir. Mold.
no.2:3-9 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Moldavia--Conservation of natural resources)

ODUD, A.L.; YENTELIS, G., red.; TEL'PIS, V., tekhn.red.

[Kishinev; a guidebook] Kishinev; putevoditel'. Kishinev, Izd-vo
"Shtiintsa," 1961. 107 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kishinev—Guidebooks)

ODUD, A.L., kand.geograficheskikh nauk

Conservation of nature in the Soviet Union and the tasks of the
conservation of nature in the Moldavian S.S.R. Okhr.priro.Mold.
no.1:14-23 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Moldavia--Conservation of natural resources)

VERINA, V.N.; ODUD, A.L., kand. geograf.nauk, red.; SHOYMER, A., otv. za
vypusk; MILYAN, N., tekhn. red.

[Some features of the development of nature in Moldavia; popular-
scientific outline] Nekotorye cherty razvitiia prirody Moldavii;
nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. Pod obshchei red. A.L.Oduda. Kishinev,
Gos. izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1960. 110 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Moldavia--Natural history)

LEVIT, Srgul' Elikovich; MOKHOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; ODUD, Afanasiy
Iukich; GROSULA, Ya.S., otv.red.; IVANOVA, R.S., red.izd-va;
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Moldavian S.S.R.] Moldavskaiia SSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1959. 94 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Moldavia)

ODUD, Afanasiy Lukich; KERNER, Ye., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M., tekhn.red.

[The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic] RSS Moldoveniaske.
Kishineu, Editura de stat a Moldovei, 1957. 271 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Moldavia--Physical geography) (Moldavia--Economic conditions)

ODUD, Afanasiy Lukich; LEBEDEVA, N.G., redaktor; DIMO, N.A., doktor
geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUTAP'YEV, S.A.,
kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; GROSUL, Ya.S.,
kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnai-
cheskiy redaktor.
[Moldavian S.S.R.] Moldavskaya SSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
geogr. lit-ry, 1955. 222 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Moldavia)

Odud, A. L.

USSR/Scientists - Economic geography

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 12/15

Authors : Buyanovskiy, M. S.; Dolgoplov, K. V.; Dumitrashko, N. V.; Kamanin, L. G.; Kravchenko, D. V.; Meyerson, E. I.; Odud, A. L.; Pomus, M. I.; Rostovtsev, M. I.; Ryazantsev, S. N.; Fedorova, Ye. F.; and others

Title : Pavel Georgiyevich Ozhevskiy

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 5, 88 - 89, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : In noting the recent death of Pavel Georgiyevich Ozhevskiy the life history and work of this specialist in economic geography is recalled. Ozhevskiy was the oldest collaborator of the Geographic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He devoted himself mostly to the economic aspects of geography.

Institution:

Submitted:

ODUD, A.

Centralization of accounting for construction trust work sites.
Bukhg. uchet. 15 no.8:5-7 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Construction industry--Accounting)

ODSTRCIL, Jaroslav

50 years of the dermato-venereological department (clinic) in
Olomouc. Cesk.derm³⁴ no.6:412-414 D '60.

(DERMATOLOGY hosp & clinics)

ODSTRGIL, Fr.

High-intensity arc lamp 150A. Jenna mech opt 8 no.10:315-316
0 '63.

1. Meopta, Prerov.

S/262/62/000/008/013/022
1007/1207

AUTHOR: Okrávec, Karel and Odstrčil, Bořivoj

TITLE: Method of balancing piston engines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 8, 1962, 51, abstract 42.8.269. Czech. patent, class 46a¹¹, 1, no. 95646, June 15, 1960

TEXT: A method is proposed of complete balancing of inertia forces of the first order in one-cylinder piston engines — by means of counterweights fastened to the crankshaft and to two additional shafts mounted parallel with the crankshaft in a plane above its axis and normal to the cylinder center line. The counterweights rotate in opposite directions, with a velocity equalling the crankshaft angular velocity. The counterweights balance half the vertical component of the inertia forces, while the weights mounted on the additional shafts balance the horizontal component. The location angles of the counterweights are determined by known formulas. A number of arrangements and designs of the counterweights are described. There are 7 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Vacuum Technology

CZECH/1258

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GO/ar
3-23-59

Vacuum Technology

CZECH/1258

references, 15 of which are Czech, 2 English, 1 German, 1 Russian.

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Espe, Werner, Professor, Doctor. Vacuum Technology in Metallurgy	11
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Card 2/3	

ODSTRCIL, B.

18(0); 25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/1258

Vakuová technika v metalurgii; sborník referátů (Vacuum Technology in Metallurgy; Collection of Articles) Prague, SNTL, 1957.
194 p. 1,450 copies printed.

Reviewer: Jeníček, Ladislav, Professor, Doctor, Engineer; Chief Ed. for Mining Literature: Knobloch, Pavel.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technicians and engineers working in metallurgical, machine-building and electrotechnical plants and also for students of technical schools.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on problems and possibilities of using vacuum in metallurgy and describes manufacturing techniques and equipment. The articles were collected by VTS-HS. (Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society for Metal Making and Founding) and were edited by SNTL (State Publishing House for Technical Literature). The names of Doctor Engineer F. Kinsky and Candidate of Technical Sciences Z. Eninger (from ZVIL) are mentioned as having contributed to this field. There are 19

Card 1/3

ODSTRCIL, B.

Pay more attention to the development of industrial production, p. 321,
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny vybor vedeckych technickch
spolecnosti pri eskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 7,
July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

ODRZYWOLSKA-BIENKOWA, Ewa

ODRZYWOLSKA, BIENKOWA, Ewa

No affiliation given but Department of Stratigraphy,
Geological Institute

Warsaw, Kwartalnik Geologiczny, No 3, 1963, pp 491-92.

"Micropaleontological Miocene in the Region of Czarkowe
on the Nida (nad Nida)".

ODRZYWOLSKA-BIENKOWA, Ewa

The state of fossilization of the Ropuszowice strata of the Bibielka-Kalety region. Przegl geol 10 no. 4/5:217-218. Ap-May '62

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

ODRZYWOLSKA-BIENKOWA, Ewa

Results of micropaleontological research on the Keuper in the
Slezany 1 L borehole. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.2:299-307 '62.

1. Zaklad Zloz Rud Metali Niezelaznych, Instytut Geologiczny,
Warszawa.

ODRZYTOWSKA-BIENKOWA, Ewa

The Zechstein microfauna from the Mielnik bore-hole. Kwartalnik geol
5 no.3:539-549 '61.

1. Zaklad Zloz Rud Metali Niezelaznych Instytutu Geologicznego.

ODRZYWOLSKA, Anna

Chromatographic analysis of pigments extracted from *Mycobacterium* sp. PKG4. Gruzlica 33 no.2:103-109 F '65.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Instytutu Gruzlicy (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. G. Bagdasarian).

ODRZYWOLSKA, Anna

General physicochemical analysis of pigments extracted from
atypical bacilli. Gruzlica 31 no.5:373-380 '63.

1. Z Zakładu Biochemii Instytutu Gruźlicy Kierownik: prof. dr
med. G. Bagdasarian Dyrektor: prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz.
(MYCOBACTERIUM) (PIGMENTS) (CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)

ODRZYWOLSKA, Anna

Pigments and acid-fast bacilli. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 16 no.5:
721-733 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.
dr G. Bagdasarian.

(PIGMENTS)

(MYCOBACTERIUM)

MASSALSKI, Wandalin; MIGDALSKA, Barbara; ODRZYWOLSKA, Anna; SZYMANSKA, Danuta;
URBANSKA-DAHROWSKA, Halina

Effect of hydrazides of aspartic and glutamic acids on tubercle bacilli.
III. Effect of aspartic acid hydrazide on the course of experimental
tuberculosis in guinea pigs and its comparison with the effect of
isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Gruzlica 29 no.2:121-124 F '61.

(ASPARTIC ACID rel cpds) (ISONIAZID pharmacol)
(TUBERCULOSIS exper)

MASSALSKI, Wandalin; MIGDALSKA, Barbara; ODRZYWOLSKA, Anna; DABROWSKA,
Haline; SZYMANSKA, Danuta

Effect of hydrazide of aspartic and glutamic acids on tubercle
bacilli. II. Effect of aspartic acid hydrazide on tubercle bacilli
in vitro and in vivo. Gruzlica 27 no.5:375-381 My '59.

1. Z Zakladu Chorob Wewnetrznych S.D.L. A.M. Dyrektor: prof.dr
W. Hartwig i z Pracowni Biochemii Pratkan, Zakladu Syntezy Lekow i
Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Instytutu Gruzielicy. Dyrektor: prof.
dr J. Misiewicz [deceased].

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS pharmacol.)

(ASPARTIC ACID rel.cpds.)

(HYDRAZIMES pharmacol.)

MASSALSKI, Wandalin; ODRZYWOJSKA, Anna; MIGDAJSKA, Barbara; DABROWSKA, Halina

Effect of aspartic acid and glutamic acid hydrazides on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. I. Effect of aspartic acid hydrazide on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* cultures. *Gruzijska* 26 no.11:919-928 Nov 58.

1. Z Zakladu Chorob Wewnetrznych I.D. i S.K. L. Dyrektor: prof. dr W. Hartwig z Pracowni Biochemii Pratkan Instytutu Gruzijscy Kierownik: prof. dr G. Bagdasarian i z Zakladu Syntezy Lekow Instytutu Gruzijscy Kierownik: prof. dr T. Urbanaki Dyrektor: prof. dr J. Misiewicz. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Plocka 26.

(ASPARTIC ACID, rel. cpds.
aspartic acid hydrazide, eff. on *M. tuberc.* (Pol))

(HYDRAZINE, rel. cpds.
same)

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, eff. of drugs on,
aspartic acid hydrazine (Pol))

ALBRYCHTOWA, H.; RYZEWSKA, A.; ODREZYWOISKA, A.

Determination of pyrogens in therapeutic sera, Med. dosw. mikrob.
5 no.2:253-264 1953. (OLML 25:1)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

730

ODRZYWAS, J.

They were 60. p. 12.

LAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 10, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.
Uncl.

ODRZYWAS, J.

ODRZYWAS, J. Soviet resin producers in Poland. p. 7.

Vol. 29, no. 12, Dec. 1955
LAS POLSKI
AGRICULTURE
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

ILLEGIBLE

On Deficiencies in the Evaluation of Observation
Results of Discharge Stations

SOV/50-59-3-15/24

the computation of the discharge average is wrong. This becomes specially evident in the case of discharge observations in spring. For all these reasons, evaluations must be submitted to a new elaboration and discharges must be re-calculated with respect to the time intervals to which the precipitations are referred. An example is brought in this connection. There are 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

3'(7)

AUTHOR:

Odrova, T. V.

SOV/50-59-3-15/24

TITLE:

On Deficiencies in the Evaluation of Observation Results of Discharge Stations (O nedostatkakh obrabotki rezul'tatov nablyudeniy stokovykh stantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 49 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The results obtained from observations on discharge stations are published regularly. In these stations, meteorological and hydrological observations proceed side by side. However, it is not always possible to utilize observation data of these stations without re-elaboration. This additional evaluation is due to the circumstance that data published are not uniformly evaluated. On some spots the discharge is calculated in intervals from 0 to 24 hours, and others from 19 to 19 hours or from 8 to 8 hours. The same confusion is found in the times for which precipitations are calculated in 24 hours. This procedure makes the computation of average values for a determined period useless, as the periods in which the discharge is calculated never coincide with those in which precipitations are determined. Also the choice of time from 0 to 24 hours for

Card 1/2

ODROVA, T.V., kand. geograf. nauk.

Development of snow-water runoff over slopes and in ravines and
gulches. Trudy OGMI no.15:157-163 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Odesskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut.
(Runoff)

ODROVA, T.V.

Snow cover as a regulator of runoff resulting from melting.
Trudy OGMI no.12:213-219 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Thawing)

ODROVA, T. V.

"Problems of the formation of slope and gully runoff of melted waters
(based on material from VNIIL)." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR.
Odessa State U imeni I. I. Mechnikov. Odessa, 1956. (DISSERTATION
For the Degree of Candidate in GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 33, 1956, Moscow

SLAVGORODSKAYA, Ye.Ya.; RADCHENKO, S.T.; ODRINSKIY, V.N.

Manufacture of lightweight refractories from semidry materials.
Ogneupory 29 no.4:151-153 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Opornaya tekhnologicheskaya laboratoriya tresta "Ogneupornerud".

ODRIN, V.M.; KACHKUROVA, I.Ya., ROYEV, L.M., KORNEYCHUK, G.P.

Interaction between a vanadium oxide catalyst and **naphthalene-air mixture**
in the course of catalysis as studied by infrared spectroscopy. Dokl.
AN SSSR 163 no.2:410-413 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
Submitted November 3, 1964.

ODRIN, V.M.; KORNEYCHUK, G.P.

Stability of 1,4-naphthoquinone on a vanadium-potassium
sulfate-silica gel catalyst. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11:
1123-1127 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR imeni Pisarzhevskogo.

ODREN, V.M.; KOBMEYCHUK, G.P.

Stability of 1,4-naphthoquinone on vanadium oxide catalysts.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.7:701-708 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo.

KORNEYCHUK, G.P.; ODRIN, V.M.

Different types of gradientless reactors for the study of catalysis
by the gravimetric method allowing for changes in catalyst composition.
Kin. i kat. 5 no.5:938-942 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

ODRCIC, Janko, tehnicar projektant (Zagreb, 8. maja 37)

Is it possible to direct heterogenous movement of molecules
into a parallel beam? Tehnika Jug 18 no.5:804c-804g My '63.

1. Produzece "Hidroprojekt", Zagreb.

33742

Sonic and supersonic speeds...

Y/001/62/000/001/001/003
D283/D303

the molecules change their movement into a parallel stream flowing along the inclined walls of the nozzle, thus forming a so-called "supersonic ellipsoid", in the interior of which there is a sub-pressure. This sub-pressure allows supersonic speeds to be achieved in a very widened nozzle already at very small pressure differences between the gas inside and outside the container. Measurements carried out by the author have confirmed the theory that supersonic speeds of gas stream escaping from a gas container through a widened nozzle may be achieved already at pressure differences of 0.15 kg/cm² or even less. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, 1 non-Soviet-bloc and 1 unidentified. ✓

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Y/001/62/000/001/001/003

D283/D303

Sonic and supersonic speeds...

sonic speeds of the stream occur in a widened nozzle already at very small pressure differences. This is explained by the fact that the gas in the stream does not behave as a continuum, and that the pressure of the outside gas cannot be transferred along the supersonic stream. The molecules of the outside gas cannot, therefore, prevent the existence of the supersonic stream, but can only shorten its length. Regarding the gas molecules as separate material points, the author states that Bernoulli's theorem as well as the law of reaction of the continuum flow cannot be applied to supersonic streams, since in the supersonic ellipsoid which is caused by the gravitational forces of the molecules, the gas behaves as a continuum only partially. This happens in the stream crust where the molecules move parallel. The sonic speed of the gas stream is exceeded just after the narrowest cross-section of a widened nozzle, where the sonic stream changes into a supersonic one. The reason for this change lies in the change in movement of molecules. In the sonic stream the molecules travel in a direction inclined to the stream axis. In the narrowest cross-section of a widened nozzle

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Sonic and supersonic speeds...

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of the molecules represents the kinetic energy of the molecules and thus the potential energy of the gas which is

$$Pv = RT = \frac{1}{2g} w^2 \quad (1)$$

where P is the gas pressure, v the volume of 1 kg of gas, R the gas constant, T absolute temperature of the gas expressed in K⁰, g = 9.81 m/sec², and w the average speed of the linear movement of the gas molecules. The speed of the molecules is thus

$$w = \sqrt{2gPv} = \sqrt{2gRT} \quad (2)$$

The author states that the kinetic energy of the gas molecules can be converted into kinetic energy of the gas stream if there is a difference between the pressures inside and outside the container. The maximum energy of the gas stream cannot exceed the potential energy of the gas in the container. The author observed that super-

Card 2/4

33742

Y/001/62/000/001/001/003
D283/D30311.7430
26.2163

AUTHOR: Odrčić, Janko, Technician, Designer

TITLE: Sonic and supersonic speeds of gas streams, IV

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 1, 1962, 14-19

TEXT: The article is the fourth of a series, in which the author explains his new theory of sonic and supersonic speeds of a gas stream, escaping from a container through a short or widened De Laval nozzle. The author states that the gas molecules move under the influence of three different forces: 1) The molecular force which maintains the constancy of the linear and rotational movement of the molecules and depends only on the nature of the molecules and the temperature of the gas; 2) the gravitational forces of the molecules which distort the linear movement of the molecules into a very elongated elliptical movement; 3) the repulsion force occurring during the collision of individual molecules or the collision of molecules with the wall. The linear movement

Card (1/4)

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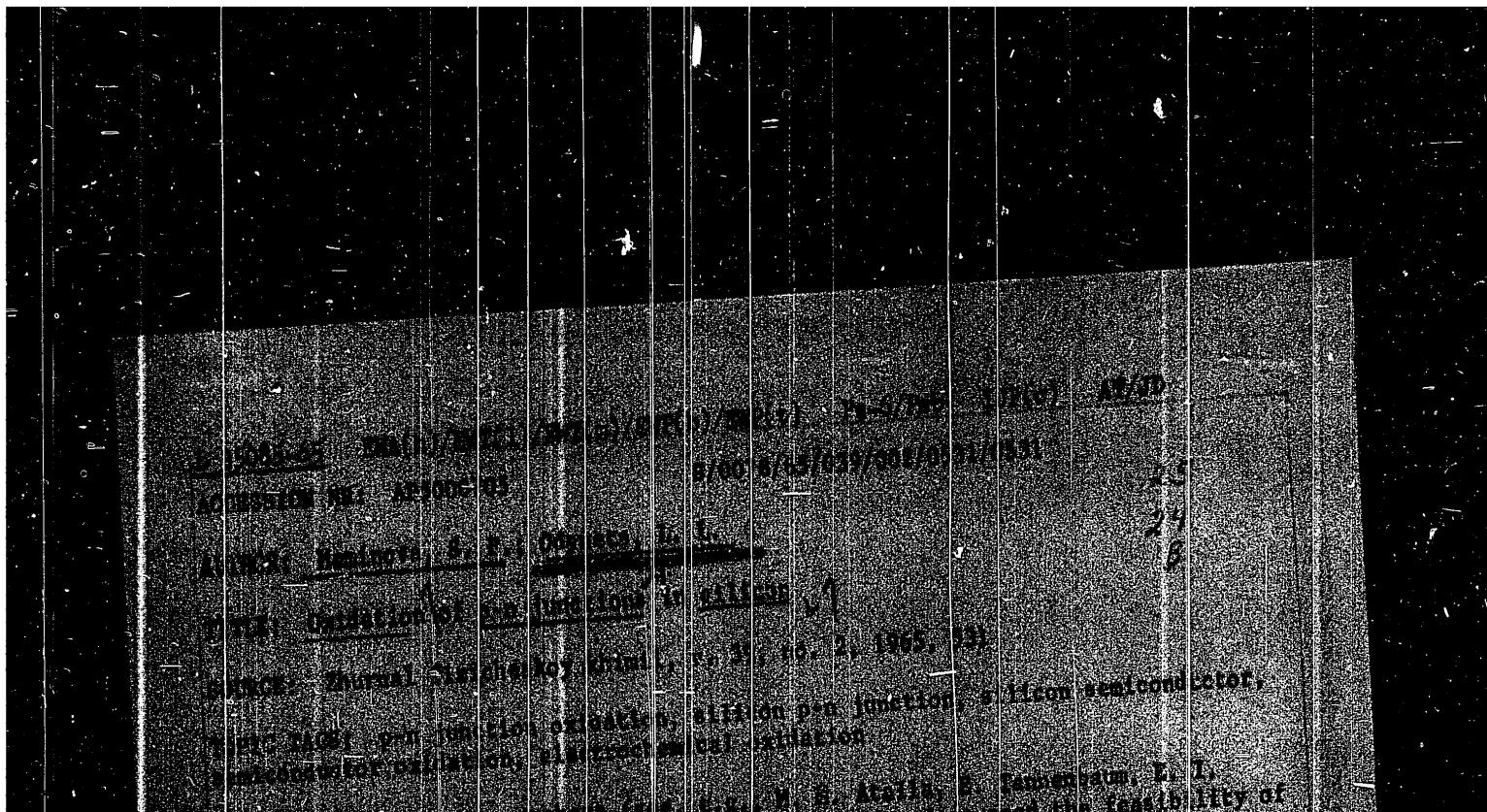
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PODOLSKAYA, Petrovskodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Petrovskodsk state un-
iversity)

WANTED

THE FURY 35



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800032-6

ODOYEVTSSEV, A.P.; TSIREL'SON, G.I.

Paperboard-making K-07 machinery for the manufacture of the outside
box cardboard. Bumagodel. mash. no.11:149-167 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ODOYEVTSEV, A.P., inzh.

"B-03" machine for making bag and wrapping paper. Bun.prom.
34 no.6:6-9 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po proyektirovaniyu
buzagodoletel'nykh mashin.
(Papermaking machinery)

ODOYEVTSKY, A.P., inzh.

Suction rolls of stainless steel. Bum.prom. 34 no.2:15-16
F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Papermaking machinery)

~~ODOYETATU~~

New design of press rolls. Bum. prom. 32 no.6:14 Ja - '57.

(PLMA 10:8)

Glavnyy inzhener gosststal'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro
bumagodelatel'noy mashinostroyeniya.
(Papermaking machinery)

Discussion on the Lectures Held by G. A. Andreyev;
A. V. Astafurov; K. K. Sonchik; I. Ye. Balygin

48-22-4-18/24

of the mechanism. Their assertions have been refuted for
a long time.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Scientific reports--Critic

Card 3/3

Discussion on the Lectures Held by G. A. Andreyev; A. V. 48-22-4-18/24
Astafurov; K. K. Senchik; I. Ye. Balygin

torted because of gas inclusions. Ye. A. Kononova states, that the experimental results obtained by Andreyev do not contradict the results obtained by her. Astafurov overlooked a fault in his work, consisting of an insufficient contact of the electrode and the ice. Yu. V. Koritskiy remarked, concerning the lecture by Andreyev, that it is inevitably necessary to take into account the dependence of dielectric strength upon the duration of the voltage application (exposure) in the examination of the rules governing electric breakdown. This was not done by the author. Another contradiction appears in the lecture, consisting of the fact, that the factor influencing the magnitude of the current previous to disruption has no influence on the dielectric strength in thermal breakdown. The lecturer said with respect to the lecture by Balygin, that it was a great drawback of the work not to purify sufficiently the samples of the investigated liquids. V. A. Odoyevskiy criticizes the work by A. A. Vorob'yev and his coworkers and is of opinion that they dealt with the same subject in several variations, without analyzing the physics

Card 2/3

ODOYEVSKIY, V.A.

AUTHORS: Chuyenkov, V. A., Astafurov, A. V., Konerova Ye. A., Koritskiy, Yu. V., Odoevskiy, V. A. 18-22-4-18/24

TITLE: Discussion on the Lectures Held by G. A. Andreyev; A. V. Astafurov; K. K. Sonchik; I. Ye. Balygin (Preniya po dokladam: G. A. Andreyeva; A. V. Astafurova; K. K. Sonchika; I. Ye. Balygina)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 4, pp. 438-438 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. A. Chuyenkov maintains, that the experiments by Krasin, which were conducted at Tomsk show the opposite of the assertions by Balygin. For this reason the problem cannot be considered solved. The experiments by Astafurov proved to be interesting. A. B. Astafurov criticizes the lecture by Balygin. He maintains, that the fact of a double or treble breakdown of the liquid under a single pulse seems somewhat peculiar, in particular, as these subsequent breakdowns occur at a reduction of voltage. It is possible, that this phenomenon is due to the insufficiencies of the circuits. As the author performed no degassing of the liquid, the values of the breakdown voltage obtained by him are obviously too low. The physical process recorded on the oscillographs is dis-

Card 1/3

ABDURAGIMOV, P.A.; ODOYEVSKIY, N.N.; MAKSTMAN, I., red.; NAUMENKO, V.,
tekhn.red.

[Advanced corn growing practices in Daghestan] Peredovoi opyt
vyrashchivaniia kukuruzy v Dagestane. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 29 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Daghestan--Corn (Maize))

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodder.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15699

Author : N.N. Odoyevskiy

Inst : The Animal Husbandry Institute of the Dagestan
Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Title : An Attempt to Obtain Two Corn Yields per Year for Cattle
Fodder.
(Opyt polucheniya dvukh urozhayev kukuruzy v god na
korm skotu).

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zhivotnovodstva. Dagest. fil. AN SSSR, 1956,
4, 98-105.

Abstract : Tests conducted in 1955 by the Animal Husbandry Insti-
tute of the Dagestan Affiliate of the Academy of Scien-
ces USSR have demonstrated the possibility of raising
two corn crops per year. For the cultivation of corn

Card 1/2

ODDYEVSKIY, M. N.

Turnips

High yields of turnip seeds. Kolkh. prelav. 12, No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.
2

KARSANOV, G.V.; ODOYEVSKIY, L.S.; KHODKIN, V.I.; ZHURAVLEV, V.M.;
MEL'NICHENKO, A.A.

Preparation of chromium metal by thermochemical reduction
with silicon in electric furnaces. Stal' 22 no.2:135-137
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Chromium--Electrometallurgy)

S/659/61/007/000/032/C44
D217/D303

Problems associated with the ...

with wood charcoal (20 ml/100 g chromic oxide). The briquettes for testing, containing 50 g of chromic oxide and the required weight of reducing agent, were placed into alumina crucibles and charged into an appropriate furnace. The kinetics of reduction were studied from the volume of gas evolved which was passed through a counter. The study of the influence of temperatures, weight of reducing agent, fineness of the chromic oxide and degree of vacuum on the kinetics of reduction of chromic oxide with carbon in vacuum has shown that the rate of reactions in the final stage of the process is limited by the rate of diffusion of the reagents. The kinetic curves of the diffusion period are parabolic in nature. The investigation showed the considerable advantages of the two-stage process, in which the first reduction stage is carried out without vacuum, and the product obtained after the second grinding operation and briquetting is further reduced in a vacuum furnace. There are 2 figures and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: W. J. Kroll and W.W. Schlechten, Trans. Electrochem. Soc., 93, 1948; US Pat. 2,833,645, May 6th, 1958; US Pat. 2,850,378, September 2nd, 1958.

Card 2/2

X

34543

S/659/61/007/000/032/044
D217/D303

18.12.51

AUTHORS: Karsanov, G.V., Tirkina, A.N., and Odoevskiy, L.S.

TITLE: Problems associated with the vacuum metallurgy of chromium

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 276 - 279

TEXT: For the study of the basic principles and parameters of the process, the authors reduced chromic oxides with carbon in vacuum, using commercially pure chromic oxide. The latter was quenched from 800 - 900°C, sieved through a sieve of definite size, and the remainder was reground. Coke and wood charcoal, dried and ground to 100 mesh, were used as reducing agents. The required proportions of the charge materials were thoroughly mixed and briquetted in a 5-ton press into cylindrical briquettes of 35 mm diameter. A 5 % aqueous solution of chromic anhydride (4 ml/100 g of chromic oxide) was used as the binding material for reduction with coke, and an aqueous solution of molasses (spec. grav. 1042 g/cm³) for reduction

Card 1/2

X

Problems of the technology of metallic Chrome.

5/764/61/000/000/002/003

mental production of chrome at the Zestafon Iron-Alloys Plant was performed by the staff of the Plant under the direction of G. Ya. Sioridze. The method is recommended for general industrial application. The high cost of the initial raw material is, to a degree, compensated by the high purity of the product obtained. Polychromatic solutions were developed at the Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni Kirova and at the Ural Scientific Research Institute for Metals. A systematic investigation of the electrolytic making of chrome from aqueous solutions of CrCl_3 was performed by the Laboratory of Pure Metals and Alloys of the TsNICherMet. In addition to the methods already mentioned, an improved technology for the making of Chrome by the electrosilicothermic method was also performed. There are 10 figures and 2 tables; no references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNICherMet (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy).

Problems of the technology of metallic Chrome.

S/764/61/000/000/002/003

chromechloride can be obtained directly from a chloridation of Cr ores with a minimal number of process operations and a high degree of purity. The present investigation was based primarily on a chloridation of briquets of ore and a C-containing reducer by gaseous Cl at high T, the removal of the chlorides of Cr, Fe, Al, and other elements, and their subsequent selective condensation. A schematic block diagram shows the process procedure for the obtainment of CrCl_3 . The laboratory experiments show that under suitable process conditions the Cr is practically completely removed into the sublimate. The process is almost total at 800°C , but up to 850° it still proceeds slowly. A faster rate is obtained at $900-950^\circ$, but a further increase in temperature does not accelerate the process substantially. Hard coal was found to be the most inexpensive reducer. A cost comparison indicates the cost advantage of the new process. Electrolytic methods were tested at the Laboratory of Pure Metals and Alloys of the TsNICherMet for the production of metallic Cr, including: (a) The electrolysis of aqueous solutions of CrO_3 , (b) the electrolysis of polychromatic solutions, (c) the electrolysis of aqueous solutions of salts of the trivalent Cr, primarily CrCl_3 , and (d) the electrolysis of CrCl_3 in salt fusions. The TsNICherMet developed the electrolytic method of the making of metallic Cr from aqueous solutions of CrO_3 and introduced them into semi-industrial production at the Experimental Factory of the TsNICherMet in 1952. An experi-

Card 2/3

S/764/61/000/000/002/003

AUTHORS: Karsanov, G. V., Lyakhin, B. P., Magidson, I. A., Odoyevskiy, L. S.,
Tirkina, A. N., Engineers; Mikhina, V. N., Orlova, S. Ye.,
Candidates of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Problems of the technology of metallic Chrome.

SOURCE: Razvitiye ferrosplavnoy promyshlennosti SSSR. Ed. by N. M. Dekhanov
and others. Kiyev, Gostekhnizdat USSR, 1961, 205-217.

TEXT: The paper reports briefly the results of experimental investigations performed at the Laboratory of Pure Metals and Alloys, TsNIICherMet (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy). The direct objective of the investigation is the development of a method for the making of metallic Cr that would obviate the defects (primarily the elevated content of impurities) exhibited by the aluminothermic method currently prevailing in the USSR. A brief state-of-the-art report comprises two graphic summaries of the processing of Cr-containing ores and the technology of the production of Cr_2O_3 and CrO_3 . Following a brief cost comparison as obtained from various sources it is stated that the utilization of chlorchrome as an initial source material broadens the perspectives of the making of pure chrome and reduces the production costs significantly. The waterless

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S/133/60/000/004/004/010
A054/A026

Investigation of the Process of Chrome Metal Production in a Vacuum

most important feature of the entire process. The effect of temperature, the quality of reducing agents, the fineness of the particles of chrome oxides and the rate of vacuum as the main parameters of the process were also investigated. Upon comparing the test results, the priority of the technological process with two stages could be ascertained, where in the first reduction stage no vacuum is applied, whereas in the second (after repeated grinding to 0 - 0.15 mm) and briquetting (without binding agents) the product is treated in vacuum. When reducing chrome oxide by carbon at 1,300 - 1,400°C temperature and atmospheric pressure with a charge of such a composition that the decarbonization of the metal in a vacuum can be obtained, a product containing 5.2 - 6.8% C and 7.0 - 8.2% oxygen, mainly Cr_7C_3 and a surplus of chrome oxide will be produced. The process takes two hours at 1,300°C and 1.5 hours at 1,400°C, inclusively 1 hour of heating up to the required temperature. Repeated grinding and briquetting before the vacuum treatment promotes the diffusion of the reagents. The metal produced has a low C content and a still lower residual amount of oxygen (about 0.5%). There are 11 figures and 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

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S/133/60/000/004/004/010
A054/A026

Investigation of the Process of Chrome Metal Production in a Vacuum

0.11%, H₂O 0.03%. Pitch coke and charcoal dried and ground to 0.15 mm were applied as reducing agents; the samples were pressed and briquetted into pieces of 35 mm in diameter and each containing 50 g of chrome and sufficient reducing agents. For the coke treatment a 5% aqueous solution of chrome anhydride (4 ml for 100 g chrome oxide) and for the charcoal treatment an aqueous solution of molasses (20 ml for 100 g chrome oxide) were applied as binding agents. The test equipment contained an apparatus simulating a TBB(TVV) type vacuum pot kiln, a LHM4M-1 (TsNIICHM-1) type tungsten-molybdenum thermocouple, BH-2 or BH-1 and BH-3 type (VN-2, VN-1 and BN-3) vacuum pumps, a BT-2 (VT-2) type vacuum gauge. The kinetics of the process were tested by the amount of gas separated during the reaction. An inverse relation between the C content and the oxygen content of the produced metal was established. During the one-stage reaction a metal with a low carbon content (0.02 - 0.03%) was produced. In the initial stage the reduction of chrome oxide developed rapidly, while carbides formed which were decarbonized due to the interaction with chrome oxide. The decarbonization of chrome carbides (mainly of Cr₂₃C₆) and of the C solutions in chrome was the

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S/133/60/000/004/004/0'0
AC54/A026

Investigation of the Process of Chrome Metal Production in a Vacuum

content. The tests established the stability range of chrome carbides as a function of the changes in pressure and the temperature. At 1,400°C and pressures under 15 mm Hg in the presence of chrome oxides only solid solutions of carbon in chrome were stable. It was found that a metal with a C constant of about 0.02% could be obtained at 1,400°C and a pressure of 1 mm of mercury. High vacuum was limited by the great elasticity of chrome vapors. The chrome-oxide-carbon reaction in vacuum took place with the aid of the gas phase according to two-stage process and displayed an adsorptive-autocatalytic character. In the first stage of reduction a metallic phase may form, whereas the introduction of C in the crystal lattice of the metal with the formation of carbides takes place in the secondary stage in which the gas phase participates. The completeness of the process and consequently the quality of the metal produced depends on the kinetics of the final reduction period in which the product is decarbonized by chrome oxide. In this period diffusion is of great importance. Chrome oxides of the following composition were tested: Sample 2276: FeO 0.028%; SiO₂ 0.04%; S 0.070%; C 0.020%; H₂O 0.08%; Sample 2370: FeO 0.070%; SiO₂ traces, S 0.038%; C

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S/133/60/000/004/004/010
AC54/A026

AUTHORS: Karsanov, G.V.; Tirkina, A.N.; Odoyevskiy, L.S.
TITLE: Investigation of the Process of Chrome Metal Production¹ in a Vacuum
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 4, pp. 321 - 327

TEXT: Considerable attention is being paid to the production of chrome metal by reducing its oxides with carbon in vacuum. The problem was reported on by Salli (Ref. 2), Gel'd, Vlasov and Serebrennikov (Ref. 4), Yesin and Gel'd (Ref. 5) and Vertman and Samarin (Refs. 6 and 7). In order to establish the technology and the parameters for this process, tests were carried out by TsNIICHM. A thermodynamic analysis of the reactions possible in the chrome-oxygen-carbon system showed that only a higher carbide of chrome (Cr_3C_2 , 13.34% C) could subsist in equilibrium, upon reducing chrome oxide by carbon (with and without vacuum) in the presence of a surplus of carbon. By decreasing the pressure in the reaction zone it was possible to reduce the temperature required for reduction and also to ensure the subsequent decarbonization of carbides by chrome oxide, while obtaining a metal of low C.

Card 1/4

1. ODOYEVSKIY, A. P.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Nose, Accessory Sinuses of
7. Calculus of the maxillary sinus.
Vest. oto-rin. 14 No. 6, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

L 13322-66 EWT(1)/FU(v)-3 SCIB DD
 ACC NR: AP6001629 SOURCE CODE: UR/022C/65/034/006/1077/1079

AUTHOR: Coryunova, S. V.; Odoyevskaya, N. S.; Gerasimenko, L. M. 32 B

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Some methods of ridding blue-green algae of contaminating bacteria 2

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 6, 1963, 1077-1079

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, algae, purification method

ABSTRACT: Bacteriologically pure cultures of three strains of the blue-green algae Nastigoclaudus lammosus were obtained by culturing on media with 0.5, 0.1, and 0.01% mountain cranberry extract. It was found that the algal strains grew best with lower concentrations of extract. Since this method has seasonal limitations (because of the necessity of using fresh material), it is not recommended for universal use. However, it may be useful in a number of cases. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug64/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4/18

Cord 1/1 Fu

UDC: 576.8.093.38

occurrence of blue-green algae and the tried and tested experience of Asian farmers in using them as a valuable fertilizer, as well as the possibility of utilizing solar energy by means of these algae, cause them to rank first among the microorganisms potentially useful to promoting crop fertility in the national economy. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 02 / SUBM DATE: 13Dec63 / ORIG REF: 022 / OTH REF: 037